



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

S. A. Barrett, of the Milwaukee Public Museum.  
George A. Dorsey, of the Field Museum of Natural History.

Arthur C. Parker, of the Museum of the State of New York.

C. F. Lummis, of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

George Grant MacCurdy, of the Yale University Museum.

John R. Swanton, of the Anthropological Society of Washington.

T. Mitchell Prudden, of the American Ethnological Society, New York.

Clark Wissler, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Pliny E. Goddard, of the American Folk-Lore Society.

Waldo Lincoln, of the American Antiquarian Society.

Sylvanus G. Morley, of the Carnegie Institution.

Edgar L. Hewett, of the School of American Archeology.

H. M. Whelpley, of the Missouri Historical Society.

J. C. Branner, of Leland Stanford Junior University.

Mr. W. C. Mills, of the Ohio State University.

For this section some of the most distinguished scientists in Pan-America have been invited to prepare papers on the subjects described in the preliminary program, edition of April 15, a copy of which may be obtained on request to the secretary general of the congress.

The following topic has been proposed by Section I for the series of Pan-American conferences: "The desirability of uniform laws throughout the Pan-American countries for the protection of antiquities, the systematic promotion of anthropological research and the collection and scientific treatment of museum materials."

The Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists will meet in Washington during the same week with the Pan-American Scientific Congress, and joint conferences will be held for the discussion of subjects of common interest to members of the two organizations. This will be especially advantageous, since a large number of students from all parts of America, as well as from the Old World,

interested in these branches, will thus be brought together on common ground.

GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT,  
*Assistant Secretary General*

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AT the Manchester meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sir Arthur J. Evans, F.R.S., the archeologist, honorary keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, was elected president for next year's meeting, to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The meeting of 1917 will be held at Bournemouth.

A. GIBB MAITLAND, director of the geological Survey, Western Australia, has been elected president of the Royal Society of Western Australia for the ensuing session.

THE International Engineering Congress met at San Francisco from September 20 to 25. Major-general G. W. Goethals, honorary president of the congress, delivered the principal address.

THE office of state entomologist has recently been established in Wisconsin, to take over the nursery and orchard inspection and administration of the laws governing insecticides and fungicides. It is to be independent of the University of Wisconsin, with headquarters in the state capitol at Madison. Professor J. G. Sanders goes from the College of Agriculture to be the first incumbent of the office and Dr. S. B. Fracker, instructor in the same department, has been appointed assistant entomologist.

PROFESSOR EWALD HERING, the eminent physiologist of Leipzig University, will retire at the close of the winter semester.

DR. CHARLES K. MILLS has resigned from the medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, where since 1893 he had been professor of mental diseases and of neurology.

PROFESSOR ANTHONY ZELNY, of the University of Minnesota, has this year leave of absence and will spend the time in research in physics at Princeton University.

THE Detroit board of health has been authorized to employ a laboratory expert as head of the Pasteur Institute and J. B. Kelly, Ann Arbor, has been elected to the position.

MR. F. A. FENTON, a graduate student of the University of Wisconsin and for a time deputy nursery inspector in the same state, has joined the Federal Bureau of Entomology and will be engaged in work with Mr. J. J. Davis at Lafayette, Indiana.

DR. N. ANNANDALE, superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, is to spend the greater part of a six months' leave of absence in Siam and Japan, studying the fauna of the lake regions.

WE learn from *Nature* that in commemoration of Captain Cook, a tablet has been placed on the school at Great Ayton, Cleveland, where the navigator received his education; a scholarship has also been established at Marton, in the same neighborhood, which was Captain Cook's birthplace. The cost of both has been provided out of the surplus of the fund raised for the erection of the Cook memorial in London.

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, a distinguished physician and alienist of New York City, long professor of physiology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Medical College of Cornell University, died on September 22, at the age of seventy-nine years.

DR. H. H. MCGREGOR, formerly instructor in chemistry, Adelbert College, and recently appointed instructor in biochemistry at the medical school, Western Reserve University, has died of typhoid fever in Toronto, Canada.

BESIDES the biological expedition to British Honduras, mentioned in these columns, the St. Louis University had a geological expedition in the field during the summer months. The personnel of the latter was Professors W. H. Agnew, J. Knipscher, H. F. Sloetmyer, J. A. Krance, A. H. Poetker, J. B. Macelwane, of the St. Louis University; Professors P. J. Troy and T. J. Motherway, of St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kan.; Professor J. A. Kilian, of St. John's University, Toledo, Ohio, and Professor R. E. Connolly, of Campion College,

Prairie du Chien, Wis. The task assigned to the party was a threefold one. They were to undertake a preliminary study of the petrified forests of eastern Arizona; to investigate a number of structural and stratigraphic details in the Bright Angel Quadrangle of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; and, after visiting several points of geologic interest on the Pacific coast, to make a general reconnaissance of the Pre-Cambrian, Cambrian and Pleistocene geology of parts of the Cordillera along the Canadian Pacific Railway. The members of the party secured a considerable quantity of valuable material from each of these regions, including a collection of Middle Cambrian trilobites and brachiopods from Mts. Stephen and Field. They also obtained a larger number of excellent photographs for laboratory and class-room illustration.

MR. W. J. WINTENBERG, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, has returned from a successful archeological exploration at the prehistoric Iroquoian site near Roebuck, Ontario. He succeeded in mapping the traces of a palisade across the farm of Nathaniel White which, because it was under crop, was not excavated by Mr. Wintenberg in 1912 when he explored the greater part of the Roebuck site. This season's exploration also resulted in securing thirty-three human skeletons and eleven boxes of objects made by the prehistoric people of the place. Many of the skeletons were photographed in situ. Several of these skeletons show conclusively that the people suffered from terrible diseases which caused growths upon the bones, and the abnormal union of certain bones. Their teeth also gave them great trouble. Among the important specimens found were an unfinished comb made of antler and two barbed fish hooks made of bone. Many fragments of pottery and of pipes made of pottery were also found. Some of the latter are sculptured to represent the human face and are of artistic merit.

---

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE board of trustees of the Ohio State University, Columbus, has authorized the establishment of a department of public health